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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/674,687	09/30/2003	Vincent Ardizzone	03-12582	5081
25189	7590	06/17/2004	EXAMINER	
CISLO & THOMAS, LLP			LACYK, JOHN P	
233 WILSHIRE BLVD			ART UNIT	
SUITE 900			PAPER NUMBER	
SANTA MONICA, CA 90401-1211			3736	

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/674,687	Applicant(s) ARDIZZONE ET AL.	
	Examiner John P Lacyk	Art Unit 3736	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/30/2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

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1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 14-21 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 5-12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,383,129. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they claim the same device except for the elimination of the mylar sheet and the courts have shown that the elimination of an element and subsequent loss of its function is an obvious expedient if the remaining elements perform the same functions as before (*In re Karlson*, 136, USPQ 184).

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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3. Claims 1 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al in view of Chiu.

Kim et al discloses a device that provides both a magnetic field and a far infrared emitter to the body for therapy. Kim et al doesn't specifically teach using a plastic case or container for applying the device to the body for therapy. Chiu teaches that it is well known to use a plastic container or casing for applying magnets to the body for therapy. Therefore a modification of Kim et al such that the container or device is made of plastic would have been obvious in view of the teachings of Chiu.

4. Claims 2-3, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al in view of Chiu as applied to claims 1 and 7 above, and further in view of Ito.

Kim et al does not specifically teach that the magnet has or is based on neodymium or that the far infrared emitter is a bio-ceramic material. Ito discloses a similar device that teaches that the use of both magnets and far infrared emitters together and teaches that it is well known to use magnets using neodymium and that the far infrared emitter uses a bio-ceramic material.

Therefore a modification of Kim et al such that the device uses the specific type of magnet and far infrared emitting material would have been obvious since Ito teaches that the use of such materials is well known with such devices.

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5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al as applied to claims 1-3 above, and further in view of Sakurada et al. Sakurada et al teaches that it is well known to use bio-ceramic fibers that are woven into a mat or fabric sheet that is applied to the body. Therefore a modification of Kim et al such that the bio-ceramic fibers are woven into a mat to be used would have been obvious in view of the teachings of Sakurada et al.

6. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al as applied to claims 1-3 and 11 above, and further in view of Ardizzone.

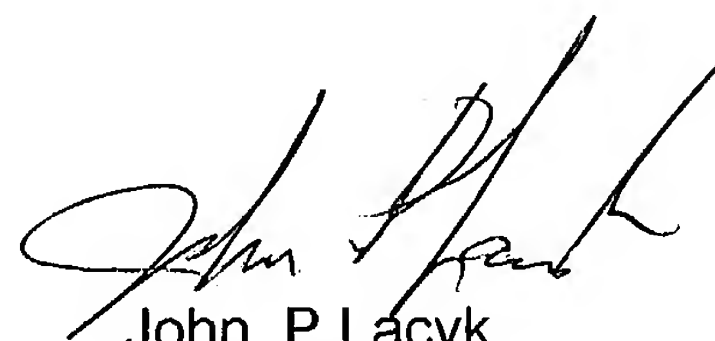
Ardizzone teaches that it is well known to use magnets having alternating polarities that provide alternating polarities in any direction and using alternating polarities of different shapes. Therefore a modification of Kim et al such that the magnets used have alternating polarities in any direction and in different shapes would have been obvious in view of the teachings of Ardizzone.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John P Lacyk whose telephone number is 703-308-2995.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Max Hindenburg can be reached on 308-3130. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



John P Lacyk
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3736

J.P. Lacyk